

# The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. I. No. 41.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## Items of Interest Locally

Best incubator coal oil at Nicholson & Switzer.

J. C. Peters spent the week end at Calgary and Banff.

Best values in groceries at Nicholson & Switzer.

Mrs. P. H. Winter will receive with Mrs. Collier on the 12th.

The familiar face of Chas. West is seen on our streets again this week.

H. J. Scott and wife returned this week from an extended trip in the States.

Try Nicholson & Switzer for flour and you will continue to buy it from them.

R. M. Simpson, of Swan Lake, Manitoba, visited his brother Dr. Simpson here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Joslin of Edmonton, are here for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

The Scott Fruit Co. has this week brought in an extra choice consignment of California grown vegetables.

Oak Stewart will hold a combination sale at Lacombe, on the last Saturday of March. All articles and stock should be listed by the 15th, to insure proper advertising, phone 120, or Fraser's Land Agency.

All motorists who have not yet secured their 1914 licenses had better be getting a move on. One driver who had no license was up in local police court this week, and was assessed the usual fine and costs.

A box social in aid of the Women's Institute, will be held at the home of Mrs. Newton, two miles east and one mile south of Lacombe, on Thursday evening, March 12. Program to begin at 8 o'clock.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid, a lecture on "Shakespeare" will be given by Rev. S. W. Dyde, D. D., of Edmonton, on Friday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Admission 25c.

A sleighing party of one hundred and ten members and friends of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Switzer, on Thursday evening, February the 26th.

The weather was mild and the crowd was in the best of spirits. Sleighs of large capacity were furnished for conveyance. The guests were welcomed by the host and hostess who provided a most excellent evening's entertainment of music and games.

Mr. Leonard Jones contributed much to the musical part of the programme. Dainty refreshments were served, and the evening was one of all round pleasure.

Postmaster Harris returned Tuesday from visiting his brother at Vancouver.

The March meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Saturday, March 14, in the Women's Club room, commencing at 2:30 p. m. The following papers will be read: "Music," Mrs. Balger; "The Coming of Spring," Mrs. H. J. A. Evans; "Current Events," Mrs. W. Mitchell.

## Minister Endorses The Tango

Rev. Mr. Huseby, of Calgary, who witnessed the tango at Robinson's Dancing Academy, said that he saw no reason why the tango should not be danced in our city, (Calgary). It danced as Mr. Penley and Mrs. G. Walkley (Miss Ethel Natharso) demonstrated it.

The tango will be demonstrated at the Comet Theatre, on Monday night, March 9.

Dancing will take place immediately after the show is over and continue until 3 o'clock.

## Hockey Championship

The series of home and home finale for the Intermediate hockey championship of the province opened Wednesday evening at Lacombe rink between the home team, champions of the central and northern leagues, and the Vics of Calgary, champion of the southern leagues.

The ice was very soft, making good combination play out of the question. The soft ice, however, unquestionably gave the Vics the advantage, as that is the kind of ice they play on most of the time at Calgary, while the Lacombe team are used to good hard ice.

The game was a hard fought one, but clean, notwithstanding hard checking by both teams. At the end of the first half the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Vics. In the second period the locals scored an other goal, the visitors making no gain, but winning 3 to 2. The teams lined up as follows: Vics—Goal, Astell; point, Steele; cover, Riley; rover, Green; centre, Graham; left, Ganong; right, Melton, Lacombe—Goal, Mann; point, Hyslop; cover, Reid; rover, Melvin; centre, Hay; left, Garland; right, Fleming.

Friday evening the final game was played in Sherman's rink, Calgary, on very soft ice. Reports were received at the City Pharmacy by phone during the progress of the game, and an interested crowd gathered to hear the reports. It was evidently a close game and the Calgary fans must have got their money's worth, even though it was "water polo."

In the first twenty minutes of play each team scored one goal, and neither team succeeded in scoring again.

The Vics won the intermediate championship by one goal.

## Edmonton Correspondence

Edmonton, March 2. A board to supervise and facilitate the placing of municipal loans will be the next important piece of legislation to emanate from the department of municipal affairs according to the Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy. The minister and his deputy have been at work for some time collecting all available information and when the legislature is next called, the minister will have a bill ready for presentation to the house and will be in a position to back it up with a mass of information showing how such bonds work in other provinces and states.

The board will likely have full power to investigate all proposed loans take evidence under oath as to the liabilities and assets of the municipality concerned, then with the endorsement of the board given a loan it should greatly facilitate the sale as the investigation, report, and endorsement of the board should carry considerable weight on the money markets.

It is proposed to clothe the board with such wide powers that the endorsement of these officials would be ample guarantee to investors as to the safety of the security offered.

Hon. Charles Stewart before leaving the department had given the question close attention, and the work is being carried on by Hon. Mr. Gariepy, who is a thorough believer in the benefits such a board would be to the municipalities throughout Alberta.

Some misapprehension apparently prevails as to the scope of the new Hail Insurance act, which empowers municipalities to handle their own insurance. There seems to be an impression that all the province is now under the act. That is the aim of the legislation, but for the present year some twenty-three or five rural municipalities have accepted the terms of managers for the year. The municipalities now under the act, are somewhat scattered over the province, but it is expected that there will be much wider application of the act next year. In the municipalities now organized there are about 110 townships and the administration of the act has been left to a board of three men selected at a meeting of the representatives of the council interested.

The indemnity fixed by the act is six dollars an acre for total destruction and the rate of taxation is to be fixed by the board.

The municipal assessors are now busy gauging the total area and when these figures are available the board will meet and fix the rate. All lands within the municipalities are assessable for this tax, whether cultivated or not.

With the land now under assessment the farmers within the area affected should get their protection much cheaper than through the straight line companies.

Evidence of the rapid development of the province is seen in the erection of three new villages recently, Empress, on the Bassano

and Swift Current line, and Legal and Clyde, on the C. N. R., north of Edmonton.

The ministers in the city are busy at their desks and are also crowding in a large number of public meetings through out the province, keeping the electorate in touch with the administration of provincial affairs. Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, has left for London, England, where he will join the Premier and spend a short time studying the market conditions and opportunities for the placing of Alberta's advantages before the British public.

## Why Do the Boys Die?

In the United Kingdom ten hundred and forty males are born against every thousand females.

If the male death-rate were the same as the female death-rate, there would be more men than women. Inasmuch as in this country we have no experience of the social and economical aspects of that condition, it is mere theorizing to dwell upon it. But we have enough present experience of the social and economical evils of a surplus of women to wish that the census figures could be altered to show at least an equal division of the sexes.

Some of these evils are so pressing that I ask if it is not time for a wide and authoritative inquiry into one of the chief causes of this discrepancy. We are possessed of a fever for Royal Commissions upon all sorts of problems, real or artificial. What delays a Royal Commission to discover "why the boy babies die?"

I am not forgetting that it is not only in infancy that females have greater expectation of life than males. The greater arduousness of a man's life, the greater risks he takes by his greater adventurousness, his lesser resistance to the temptations of the flesh, the perils of pioneering, the toll of war, the sea, and emigration, dangerous and exhausting industries—all of these help to swell that discrepancy whose terms, in plain mathematics, are eighteen women to seventeen men. But Nature, who forgets nothing, remembers these drains on the male population. She gives us a send-off birth-rate of 1,040 boys to every 1,000 girls, a reserve that should cover all those extra hazards of the male existence and ensure an equivoque in adult life. But all the surplus is lost before the boys come to adolescence—it is wiped off by the mortality of male infants.

Does Nature intend all that mortality? Is she so purposeless as to indulge in futile creation doomed to fruitless extinction? Does she not rather step aside, saying, in effect, to the world: "I appoint and decree the proportions of your birth-rate—and that is my mystery that you may not solve, but I leave it to you to maintain those proportions—and that is for your intelligence and care to achieve."

There is a dictum that boy babies are more difficult to rear than girls. It is taken for granted with a sort of fatalism. Yet the boy baby is surely as lusty at birth as the girl, he has surely within him the germ of that virility that will some day make him the stronger animal, the seed of that stamina that will make him heavier in bone and muscle, more stubborn in physical endurance, more proof against wear and weather than his mate. What real weakness is inherent to him that should put upon him this handicap? How is it to be accounted that the extra mortality of male infants only commences after they are weaned and up to the age of four or five—dating, in fact, from the time when they commence to be fed, clothed, and cared for according to the hard-and-fast immemorial tradition that treats both sexes in this matter alike?

A suggestion has recently reached me as to the greater incidence upon boys of infantile mortality. My correspondent declines to believe that boys are inherently more delicate than girls. Alternatively he urges that, if it be true that they are more delicate, a systematic and scientific inquiry is urgent to discover how that extra vulnerability can be guarded. His own theory—startlingly disturbing to the custom of centuries—is that there may be something amiss in the routine of feeding, clothing, and rearing boy infants in exactly the same way as girl infants. He argues that such custom is, after all, purely empirical—an inheritance from days when science and hygiene were unknown. He asks, in face of that unchanging waste of boy life—wastage of workers and fighters in the division of the sexes—of the manifold evils of an increasing majority of women, why should we accept as a ruling of Providence, that the boy babies must die?

There is a suggestion that cuts into the root of many troubles. The problem of the eighteen women to the seventeen men is so hydra-headed that it is exacting the almost bored pre-occupation of all public thinkers. The militant suffragettes are, of course, its most obvious symptom. But their agitation for the vote that they probably would not use if obtained, is only froth on the surface of the real unrest of feminism. The real trouble, the increasing trouble, of woman is not that she has not enough opportunity in politics, but that she has not enough opportunity for her dearer sphere as the mistress of a home and the mother of children. The grievance written in invisible ink across the suffragist propaganda is that there are eighteen women to every seventeen men.

Who—faring in streets, trains, and public places—can fail to notice what a writer, more vigorous than chivalrous, has described as "the monstrous regiment of women?" Women invade almost every department of man's work, but the existence of abounding female labor—in the highest ranks of skilled work no less than in unskilled work—is, in reality a bondage and not an enfranchisement to feminism. The better a man can maintain himself, the more that he achieves independence, the happier he is, and the more he fulfils his life. Will any honest sociologist maintain that this is so with a woman? Is the happiest woman the independent woman fighting for her bread and roof in the hurly-burly of the world, or is she the dependent woman, untouched by those hard handicaps? How is it to be accounted that the extra mortality of male infants only commences after they are weaned and up to the age of four or five—dating, in fact, from the time when they commence to be fed, clothed, and cared for according to the hard-and-fast immemorial tradition that treats both sexes in this matter alike?

Wave after wave of industrial unrest has surged over the United Kingdom. How much of that discontent may not be indirectly caused by the disturbance to all classes of labor by the surplus woman's compulsion to work, by her ousting of men from employment, and her lowering of wages? How much of the brawny productivity, the "forward" momentum of a nation, is weakened if its population has a minority of men? Women do not hold frontiers, they do not dig mines, they do not build bridges and ironclads and spin great networks of commerce. They do not dredge streets from the great depths of science; they will not gamble for, and win, improbabilities by man's glorious folly of adventure. They are, in short, of so much better, and of such finer grain than men that men through all ages will take the brunt of the world to shield them; so much weaker than men that a woman-led nation would lapse into weakness itself. We drift towards that weakness if we do not confront our problem of a minority of men.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Oh, Home! It is a sacred place—or was, in olden days, before the people learned to chase to moving picture plays; to tango dances and such things, to skating on a floor; and now the youthful laughter rings within the home no more. You will recall, old men and dames, the homes of long ago, and you'll recall the fireside games, the children used to know. The neighbors kids would come along with your own kids to play, and in my as a bride song the evening passed away. An evening spent away from home in olden days were rare; the children hadn't learned to roam for pleasure everywhere. But now your house is but a shell where children sleep and eat; it serves that purpose very well—their home is on the street. Their home is where the lights are bright, where ragtime music flows, where noon's the middle of the night, their friends are—Lord who knows? The windows of your home are dark, and silence broods over all; you call it home—God save the mark! The last a sty or stall!

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## WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE

Farm lands, wild or improved, also hotels, livery business, blacksmith shop, hardware or general store. We have clients who are open to purchase or exchange their business property for any of the above. Write us full particulars of anything you have to offer for sale, or desire to acquire. It is in the City for the business, or at any other place, call at our office and talk the matter over.

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## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### A BOOMERANG REPORT

#### Partisan Report of the N. T. R. Scandal Hunting Commission Discloses Whole Tory Plot Against The People's Road.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The report of Mr. F. P. Gutelius, ex-C. P. R. Divisional Superintendent and now General Manager of the I. C. R. at \$20,000 per year, and of Mr. Geo. Lynch-Staunton, whose long services to the Conservative party are well known, on the National Transcontinental Railway, was tabled in the House of Commons last Tuesday under peculiar circumstances. No report by a Royal Commission, with so obviously partisan a purpose and so open to criticism on almost every point, was ever tabled in the Commons under similar conditions and with the motive underlying it so apparent.

Although the commissioners have had two years to prepare the report and although their actual investigations ceased months ago, the report was brought down in type-written form and was immediately whisked away to be printed by the thousands of copies, before any Liberal member of Parliament had a chance to see it and examine the evidence on which the commissioners' conclusions were founded. Meanwhile the partisan press report prepared and handed out by the Government is all the country has to go upon. This latter report, carefully edited and amended by the Government itself with a view to taking the utmost political advantage of the alleged "scandal," has been exploited by the Government press to the fullest extent, the obvious intent being to impress the public mind with the idea that there has been a deliberate waste of many millions in the construction of the road and to let that impression sink in before the Liberals are given a chance to read the report of the commissioners themselves or to discuss it on its merits in Parliament. That is the first bit of unfairness tending to throw suspicion on the bona fides of the whole report.

But that, perhaps, is the least suspicious circumstance. There is a whole series of synchronizing events showing with increasing clearness the motive underlying the whole report. In the first place there is the personnel of the investigating commission. Mr. Gutelius was selected as one of the commissioners from the ranks of the C. P. R. officials and as such would naturally be prejudiced against the National Transcontinental from the outset. He was "loaned to the Government," as the Minister of Railways said, for two years. He was placed in charge of the I. C. R. at a salary of \$20,000, a very big increase over what he had been receiving before from the C. P. R. Mr. Lynch-Staunton has been a well known Tory lawyer for years and has received many lucrative retainers from the party. For their work in preparing the report Mr. Gutelius received the huge sum of \$27,400 and Mr. Lynch-Staunton got \$34,038, in addition to their large earnings from other sources while the report was being prepared. Under the circumstances, a report suitable to the political requirements of the Government might have been expected.

In the next place it may be noted that one of the first acts of Mr. Gutelius as General Manager of the I. C. R. was to raise the rates on the people's railway in the Maritime Provinces. That was, of course, pleasing to the C. P. R., which competes with the I. C. R. and it also paved the way for the policy of handing the I. C. R. over to the C. N. R. as is said to be seriously contemplated by the Government. Then there came the agreement entered into by Mr. Gutelius with the C. P. R., the company which "loaned" him to the Government, giving the latter road a very cheap rate for its trains over the I. C. R. to Halifax. His whole administration of the I. C. R. has certainly not tended to popularize Government ownership and operation of railways but it has increasingly popularized him with the C. P. R.

Meanwhile it must be borne in mind that Major Leonard, also a former friend of the C. P. R., had been made head of the National Transcontinental Commission in place of the former commissioners. Acting under instructions from the Government he proceeded to immediately change the character of the National Transcontinental and to depart from the policy laid down by parliament and twice endorsed by the electors of Canada. What these changes were are summed up in a letter written by President Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Major Leonard as follows: "I learn that the standard of the work is being departed from and instead of 4-10 grades and permanent structures you have authorized grades at 1 per cent and the construction of temporary wooden structures. I beg to state if this work is done in accordance with what I understand to be your recent instructions, it will not be in compliance with the agreement nor satisfactory to this company and cannot be accepted."

From that position Mr. Chamberlain never receded and that the road is being completed with heavier grades and sharper curves and less permanent structures than was intended by Parliament has been amply proven by the correspondence thus far submitted to the House. Another departure from the agreement has been in regard to the Quebec terminals. Without the consent of the G. T. P., and in spite of its protests, the Government has now entered into an agreement with the C. P. R. for union terminals, practically controlled by the C. P. R. President Chamberlain has been from the first against this, and has formally protested to Major Leonard and the Government that the cost of the union terminals to suit the C. P. R. would be over \$8,000,000, was needlessly expensive, and the change would never satisfy the G. T. P. Thus all along the G. T. P., though a partner to the Parliamentary agreement in regard to the National Transcontinental, has been ignored and the Government has proceeded as though it desired to make it both probable and possible that the G. T. P. would be driven to back out of its bargain for the operation of the road from Winnipeg to Moncton. Finally comes the report of the commissioners, with the intimation dropped in, that the G. T. P. would never be able to pay rental at three per cent on the cost of construction. All this, again, is pleasing to the C. P. R. and all of it seems to be designed to effectually kill the idea

of public ownership in Canada.

As to the commissioners' conclusions in regard to the alleged waste of \$40,000,000 in the construction of the line, even partisan press reports prepared by the Government, which is all that the public has to go by at the present moment, show that if Parliament had decided to construct a cheaper road, instead of the best railway on the continent, it could have been built for less money. As for the "economies" which Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton say should have been exercised in substituting heavier grades, sharper curves and temporary structures, it may be noted that every railway on the continent is now engaged in spending many millions in eliminating the very things that these commissioners would impose upon the National Transcontinental. On the I. C. R., itself, vast sums are now being spent by the Government in eliminating grades and curves and in substituting steel bridges for wooden trestles. Considerably over half of the alleged "waste" is accounted for by the suggested lowering of the standard of construction. One item of \$8,000,000 alleged "waste" is said to be the profit received from contractors by sub-letting. No details of this are given, but merely the bald statement. It may be noted that the process of sub-letting by big contractors who are responsible for the carrying out of the whole work and who assume all risk of loss, is common to railway construction all over the world. It is now being followed even under the auspices of the present government in regard to the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway where the whole line is being built by one contractor, who is sub-letting the various portions of the line to smaller contractors. If the principle is wrong in regard to the National Transcontinental, surely it is wrong in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway.

One more important phase of the report that must be borne in mind is that there is no specific charge of graft or dishonesty made against any Minister or official of the Laurier Government. If there had been discoverable any single instance of graft or dishonesty it is certain that it would have been promptly pointed out and used to the fullest extent for political purposes. It is significantly announced in the Government press that no attempt will be made to recover any part of the \$40,000,000 alleged to have been "wasted."

The real issue before Parliament and the people in regard to the report is as to questions of policy rather than as to questions of honesty, and in regard to the desirability of public ownership of the National Transcontinental as against the wishes and the interest of private railway corporations and monopolies. The Liberals in Parliament are quite ready to discuss the whole report on its merits. Instead of being a bombshell in the Liberal camp the report is very likely to be a boomerang against the Borden administration and the corporate interests which control it.

### FOR SALE

Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash? No reasonable offer refused. Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

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some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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Government of the Province of Alberta

### Notice to Steam Engineers

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by John Douglas, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta.

Red Deer, March 7th, Fire Hall.  
Lacombe, March 10th, Adelphi Hotel, (Sample room).

Poole, March 11th, Royal Hotel, (Sample room).

at 9 o'clock, a.m.

for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of "The Boilers Act," 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN DOUGLAS,

Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alberta.

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## FUTURE OF WEST

Mixed Farming Will Greatly Increase  
Agricultural Prosperity

Mr. F. Macdure Schneider, commissioner of Agriculture recently said: "The farming crops in Central Saskatchewan are of the pioneering agricultural type, viz., wheat, oats, barley and flax. Every new district starts with such crops; in due course mixed farming is thereafter evolved. It is interesting here to remark that practically everything we have so far accomplished in this Great West has been done with such pioneering crops which, as all who are familiar with agriculture will know, are the least profitable that can be raised upon the land."

"Take wheat, for instance, and then remember that it takes the autumn summer following of one-third of our agricultural land. Think of about one-third of the cultivated land in this West doing and producing absolutely nothing each year! And then imagine if that is possible, what this West will be when even 50 per cent. of our arable land shall be producing not merely wheat but all the infinitely more profitable crops which may be grown anywhere in a similar latitude, and which we have conclusively demonstrated can be produced here to very remarkable advantage."

"It is very encouraging for those who have the best interests of our country at heart to contemplate the splendid increase in the growing of oats and barley. The increased production of such crops confirms the fact that our people have at last awakened to the wisdom of mixed farming, and to the necessity of working twelve months of the year on the farm, just as business men must do in their offices."

## MIXED FARMING

Is the Need of the West Says Premier Sifton

Premier Sifton of Alberta who has been in the east lately, is reported as having told a Toronto newspaper man that mixed farming is the great need of the Canadian West. In part he said:

"The Western Provinces will be even more prosperous when the farmers go in for mixed farming. Our demonstration chain is fast bringing this view home to the minds of the farmers with conviction."

"There is an economic reason for impressing this truth on the minds of the farmers. It is this. All grain farming is speculative. If winter conditions and all else remained calculable from year to year, grain farming would have no evils. But one year the crops are all A No. 1; next comes a poor year; next, an average good year; again a big year; then a failure. Under such conditions a man may be rich one year and a pauper another. But if the farmers went in for mixed farming, other crops besides grain and cattle and horses, there would be a balance of fortunes, and Western farmers would always be in a well-to-do position, with nothing to worry about."

Premier Sifton admitted that some of the discontent in the West was caused by bad farming. "But," he said, "on the whole the farmers are satisfied with the land and the climate. Those who grow mostly the speculative farmers, who want to get rich quick and fail to do so."

## FIGHTING A TRUST IN BINDER TWINE

Statement of the Grain Growers' Guide  
With a Logical Deduction Therefrom

In the Grain Growers' Guide appears an interesting article on binder twine. Displeased with the high price of twine the Grain Growers' Association for a year past has been investigating the cause, and as a result has come to the conclusion that the American binder twine manufacturers have created a corner in the twine market and established a monopoly. This, says The Guide, is a serious situation for the Western farmer, who has to have the twine at any cost, as there is nothing to take its place.

The Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association so we are told, "has had the problem under review for a long time, and last fall he took the matter up with some British capitalists and manufacturers with the object in view of starting a British binder twine industry in competition with the American trust. It was then that the investigation of the real conditions started, but the project had to be dropped, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investigators that the United States binder twine trust had such an absolute

monopoly on the necessary raw material that any competition was out of the question."

The Guide adds: "There is reason to hope, however, that the Western farmer soon will be independent of the American binder twine trust. The investigation by the Grain Growers' Association and the British manufacturers resulted in an attempt now being made to introduce machinery using flax straw instead of the present material. If this experiment is successful it will mean the establishment of a new industry in the Western Canadian Provinces, a big saving for the farmer, and, besides, let him out of the twine trust's clutches."

## ELECTORAL CORRUPTION UNMOLESTED

The singular indifference of Premier Borden's speech in the Commons debate on electoral corruption on Wednesday last is significant. The debate was non-partisan and had to do with a subject which is admittedly of vital importance in Canada today. Under these circumstances, any Premier would have been expected to speak out strongly and definitely. Borden's and definiteness were specially to be expected from Mr. Borden since in Opposition he had been as vigorous in his denunciation of corruption and so specific in his suggestions as to the steps which should be taken to stamp it out.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Borden chose to content himself with a speech which not only lacked decisiveness of statement but totally lacked any reference to steps which, in Opposition, he declared it was of first importance should be taken. Before 1911 Mr. Borden insistently demanded the appointment of an independent prosecuting officer for election trials in the Dominion. He pointed to the delay which so frequently occurs in the hearing of election trials and to the perniciousness of "raw offs." To prevent these evils and to hasten the punishment of wrongdoers, he declared, the appointment of a prosecuting officer was absolutely necessary. By insinuation, if not by actual statement, he suggested that the Liberal Government merited severe condemnation for failing to bring about such an appointment. In his Halifax platform, and on other occasions, he pledged himself to appoint a prosecuting officer for election cases if he gained power.

In his Opposition days Mr. Borden had as another favorite theme the necessity of publicity as to campaign expenditures and the prevention of contributions to such funds by corporations and contractors. He spoke with vigor and seeming sincerity of the need for action in this direction.

Mr. Borden gained office in 1911 in a campaign in which the party he led had at its command the most enormous campaign fund in the history of Canadian political contests. In itself the existence of that huge fund cast doubts upon Mr. Borden's sincerity. Those doubts have been confirmed by events since he became Premier. His speech in the recent debate gave further proof of his insincerity.

Not one word did he say in that debate regarding the appointment of an independent prosecuting officer to expedite the hearing of election cases.

Not one word did he say as to publicity regarding campaign funds or as to contributions from corporations and contractors.

The record of by-elections since Mr. Borden became Premier has

been no marked by the most outrageous corruption practised on behalf of Government candidates. Expenditures have been made by the Government organization which point out clearly to the extent of great election funds to which, no doubt, the corporations and other Special Interests friendly to the Government have been generous contributors. In several cases the hearing of protests arising out of the elections has been delayed deliberately by the lawyers of the Government organization. If Mr. Borden had been sincere in his desire to stamp out these evils, surely they could not have been so glaringly evident during his regime. As Premier nor could they have existed if the Government organization was not a party to them. The facts are telling comment not upon the sincerity but upon the insincerity of Mr. Borden.

His remarkable silence as to campaign funds and as to the appointment of a prosecuting officer during the Commons debate on Wednesday last, is another evidence of that insincerity. More than two years in office, he has not redeemed his pledge to improve the electoral laws. He does not even forecast now any action of the kind he had promised when in Opposition. He consented to a Liberal motion for a committee to inquire into the question of electoral reform, but he did not even suggest that the committee should endeavour to frame provisions which would check corporation contributions to campaign funds or bring about the appointment of a prosecuting officer.

Mr. Borden is in power now. The corporations are friends of his party because that party does their will. Mr. Borden's Minister of Elections is an "expert" in trickery of the gross Manitoba kind of electoral rascality.

These are the reasons why the Premier fails to make good his election pledge regarding political corruption. The evils have not become less, but rather they have become greater since Mr. Borden took office and he does not propose any effective action to check corrupt methods which help his Government in elections.

## Edmonton Spring Horse Show

The Edmonton Exhibition Association will utilize their magnificent new stock pavilion, the largest of its kind in Canada, and up to date, in every particular, to conduct one of the largest horse shows, combined with a cattle sale and fat stock show, ever given in Western Canada. The official opening will take place Tuesday evening, April 7th, at 8 p.m., and there will be afternoon and evening performances each day of the show. Over \$10,000 will be offered in prizes. The directors have decided to pay the freight on all Alberta-owned live stock to the Exhibition grounds, except the cattle entered for sale, on which a minimum charge of \$2 per head will be made. Liberal prizes have been offered for fat stock in car lots; the first prize for steers being \$150, given by the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R., with second, third and fourth prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50 given by Association. The first prizes for car lots of sheep and swine are \$100 each, also given by the C.P.R. Generous prizes are also given for

individual entries, groups and pens of all kinds of fat stock, with carcass competition for which large cash prizes are again given. Altogether over \$2,000 is offered for prizes in fat stock. It is expected that the Horse Show, both for breeding classes and harness horses will attract a large entry not only from Alberta but from different points in Canada. Special prizes are given for green horses and also for horses that are owned in Alberta in all classes. Some of the fastest Standard Breds, some of the highest jumpers in Canada, and the best hunters and high stepers, are expected to provide entertainment daily for the large crowds who are sure to patronize this show. Single fare return has been arranged for on all railroads.

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1 Dresser and Stand, 1 Sideboard, 4 Washing Machines, 1 Folding Bed, 5 Phonographs, 500 Records, 10 Boys' Sleighs, 2 Baby Couters, 4 Sewing Machines, 1 strong Indian-made Chair of all Hones, also Hat Rack, 1 Iron Drill, 1 Forge, 1 Cutter, Salt Cases and Trunks.

Violin outfits of Violin, Bow, Case, extra Strings, Rosin and Pick Pipe, all for \$5.00.

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Several Ladies' Fur Coats and Overcoats at real snaps.

Men's Fur Coats from \$8.00 and up. Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Overalls, Mitts and Sox.

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Cross-Cut Saws, Log Chains, Axes and Handles, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Chairs, etc., Dishes, Glassware, Enamelware, Cooking Utensils. States ground. I buy Fur.

If you are buying a range, ask me to give you name of 25 users of the Monarch Penstator in and out of town. Every user a booster.

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## NOTICE

To John Onton, formerly of Wittenburg, in the Province of Alberta.

Take Notice that an action has been commenced against you by the National Trust Company, Limited, in the Supreme Court of Alberta, in which the said Plaintiff claims payment of the sum of \$668.75 in respect of a mortgage made by you, and the costs of this action, or an Order that your interest in the North-West quarter of Section 24, in Township 41, in Range 4, West of the Fifth Meridian, be foreclosed and that the said property be vested in the National Trust Company, Limited.

And further take notice that you are required to enter an appearance at the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Wetaskiwin Judicial District, on or before the 14th day of March, 1914, and in default of your so doing, judgment may be signed against you and your interest in the said lands may be foreclosed.

Dated at Edmonton this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1914.

GRIEBBACH, O'CONNOR & COMPANY.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

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Have some British Columbia Fruit Land to trade for a quarter or half section of farm. Apply with particulars, Box 1410, Calgary.

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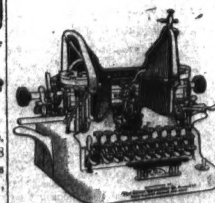
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Every Department has something attractive to offer you in this Spring's Leading Styles



### Ladies' Spring Coats

We are showing a very large range of Ladies' Spring Coats, beautifully made and tailored, in very latest styles. They come in Serges, Bedford Cords, Brocades, Tweeds, Ratines, in very newest shades. Specially priced from ..... **\$8.50 to \$25.00**

### New Dress Goods and Suitings

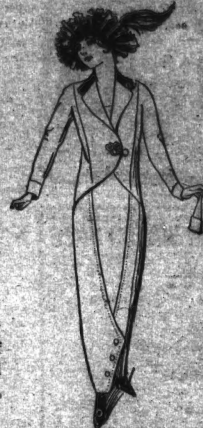
Here you will find a wide choice of Dress Goods and Suitings, in the very newest weaves and shades, including the new checks, brocades and whipcords, in the new spring shades and colors.

### New Trimmings

We have just received a large shipment of new Trimmings including new Allover Laces, Shadow Flouncings, Edgings, Fancy Bandeaux, and Pleated Frilling.

### Ladies' Smartly Tailored Suits for Early Spring Wear

The new suits are made much shorter than last season, with the new cutaway effect and the draped skirt which gives them a very smart effect. We are showing a wide choice in Serges, Vicunas, Whipcords, Tweeds and Worsteds, in this season's newest colors, in navy, brown, tan, grey and saxe blue, priced from ..... **\$10.00 to \$25.00**



### New Underskirts

You will need a new Underskirt with your new dress or suit. We have a fine assortment of sateen, morin, silk and satin Underskirts, well made and in the newest shades of Tango, Cerise, Paddy Green, and Saxe Blue.

### Pretty Wash Goods

The New Wash Goods that we are showing surpass anything we have ever had. They include the new Crepes, Ratines, Linens, Oxfords, Ginghams, Chambrays, and Prints, in a great variety.

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**D. CAMERON**

The commissioners appointed to find evidence of extravagance in the construction of the National Transcontinental report that a road might have been built over the route for forty million dollars less. That is sixteen million dollars less than the Government took out of the people last year over and above what was needed on spent on the public service. For the money put into the National Transcontinental the public have in their own right a railway reaching halfway across the continent and built to a standard of excellence and traffic capacity not exceeded by any road on the continent and not approached by any other through route. For the fifty-six extra millions which the Government took out of their pockets last year the public have only the knowledge that they were taxed eight dollars per head more than the circumstances called for and more than they got return for.

### THE DEAN OF CALGARY AND THE LETHAL CHAMBER

Preaching at the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, on Sunday last, the Dean of Calgary dealt with the much-discussed subject of capital punishment, and gave a number of historical instances in proof of its deterrent influence in several countries.

There is no doubt that punishment is remedial in minor offences, but, in the case of the

death penalty, is it really deterrent? There is no doubt that many a criminal has been brought to a sincere repentance by reason of the death sentence, but the preponderance of evidence establishes the unwelcome fact that those who take human life are reckless of results, and give no thought to the awful punishment that will inevitably follow on proof of the crime being brought home to the criminal. An idea in favor of capital punishment that is lost sight of too often by the humane is that murders are committed by those who have demonstrated that there are times when passion supersedes judgment and banishes from the mind all thoughts of recompense, and it has been noted that once this murderous tendency has been shown to exist no one is safe against attack from the criminal, and it is to safeguard others against these renewed fatal attacks that the penalty of death has been and still is prescribed.

As society is at present constituted, if the death penalty must survive, then it should certainly be carried out by the most humane method possible, and probably Dean Paget's idea of execution by means of the lethal chamber would be preferable to death by hanging, as the latter operation is not always carried out in a humane manner. The Dean's suggestion is worthy of consideration, and it would, if

practised, certainly obviate such lamentable bungling as characterized a recent execution and shocked the public.

Moralist—The outsider who buys stocks is a gambler pure and simple.  
Ticker—Especially simple.

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APRIL 7-11, 1914

\$2000 in Cash Prizes \$1000 in Cups

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